A

REVIEW

OFTHE

Affairs of FRANCE:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of News Writers and Petty-Statesmen, of all Sides.

Saturday, May 27. 1704.

Ince so long, yet I hope not unprofitable Digression, relating to the French Grandeur, some of which every days News informs us, is too true; Tis time to let the Reader know, we do not forget the Connexion of the Story, and that it remains to consider the Grandeur of this Monarch, by Sea.

Something of this Nature has already been touch'd at, when I was Enquiring by what Methods the King of France furnish'd himself with Seamen; but to proceed regularly in this Case, it may not be amiss to Examine when, and how he has impro-

ved his Naval Power.

We find in the Reign of Lewix XIII. Cardinal Richlieu saw the great Desiciency of the French in this Matter; for the Rochellers, strong in Shipping, and supplied from England with Stores, grew so very formidable, that they spread the Seas with a Fleet of 35 Sail of Men of War, which made Prize of all the Roman Catholick Ships, ruin'd the Trade, and Enrich'd themselves to admiration: For as the King had no Fleet able to Encounter them, they Imploy'd themselves, but rov'd over the narrow Seas as Privateers, and by this Means kept themselves in a Posture able to Match the King,

and to support their Forces by Land; and an Instance of this is found in the Histories of those Times, in the Year 1625.

Seven of the King's biggest Ships lay at Blavet, a Port of Bretaign, not far from Rochel; Soubize, the Admiral of the Rochellers, Attack'd 'em, took six of 'em, and carried them into Rochel, in spight of all the Fire from the great Batteries on the

This Advantage was fo confiderable, that the Author of the Life of Cardinal Richlieu fays, this occasion'd the Peace with the Rochellers, which immediately follow'd. During this Peace, the French joyn'd with the Duke of Savoy, made that most Ridiculous and Fruitles Expedition against the City of Genoa, where they came back with loss and dishonour enough, especially considering the weakness of the Genoese, who had not 6000 Men in their whole State, but in short the Duke Trifled away his Time at the Siege of Gavi, till the Spaniards brought Relief into Genoa, with a Fleet of 40 Galleys, and till the Spanish Army, under the Duke of Feria came down from Millan, fell upon their Rear, and chased them with shame out of all they had gotten from the Genoefe.

The Reason of telling this short Story of an Expedition by Land, when I am Treat-

ing of the Naval Affairs, is this; The King of of it, and it might have been a Siege to this France had not then Power enough at Sea to Attack Genoa, as they have fince Effe-Equally done, with but a small Squadron; but to do this, hired 20 Men of War of

. the Dusch, and 6 of the English

'Tis true, Cardinal Richlieu put a Trick upon the Dutch and English too, and inflead of Employing them against the Genocie, Employed them against the Rocbellers, and so brought the Protestant Fleets to Ruth their Brethren. But Soubize met with the Dutib, for he came bravely out of Port and fought them all, burnt 6 of the King of France's Fleet, funk 3 of the Hollanders, and burnt their Vice-Admiral, and three more of the Franch Men of War in the next Fight were thus defroy'd, being all grappled close on board a Rockeller, the obstinate Captain finding, as the Historian tells, hecould never die more to his Enemies Damage, refused Quarter, and setting hire to his Powder, blew himself up, and those 3 Vellels, with him.

'Tis true, a few days after this, the French Fleet joyn d with the English and Dutch, beat the Rochellers, and took 9 of their Vessels, after a most obstinate Fight, much to the Honour of the three Nations; it was Two Troopers and a Dragoon beat a little-Boy: Three Confederate Pleets, of three Potent Nations, against one oppress'd City; and much for the Honour of the English and Dutch Protestants, who thus suppress'd that Power which would have upheld the Protestant Interest in France, and which all the Naval Force of the French was not able

to engage with.

I know no better Period to fix the Weakness of the French Naval Power at than here, fince this is not yet 80 Years ago, and all the World cannot shew an Increase of inch a Magnitude in so short a time.

From this Success of the French against themselves, for the Protestants of Rocbel were still a part of themselves, the next Inflance of their Naval Strength, was at

the Siege of Rocbel.

Here, for want of Ships, they could never make any thing of the Siege, and had the English been as hearty in Relieving it, as the Inhabitants were in Defending, the Cardinal bad laid his Bones under the Walls

The Cardinal was so sensible of this, that it seems the Fate of the Rochellers rather Commanded his flay against Reason, against Hope, aginst Probability, than that he had any Prospect of Success, as will appear when

we come to the particular Story.

But 'tis apparent, the Apprehensions he had were great, in that wonderful Care he took to prevent the Rochellers obtaining any Assistance by Sea. The first thing the Cardinal did, was to make a Treaty with Spain, for 40 Sail of Ships to joyn their own Fleet, which never could make above 30, and those very forry things be fure, as might appear by this Article, that when ever an English Fleet came before the Place, the French Men of War hal'd under the Shoar, and in the Creeks, where the English Ships durst not come for want of Water.

We all know the English Ships in those days, were not like what they are now, and very few of them carried above so Guns. many from 26 to 40; and if these were fach Great Ships that they could not Fleet in to hurt the French, their Proportion may be

guess'd at, Ex Pede Herculem.

Any Man that knows the Present State of France and Spain, but has read nothing of the Histories of those Times, would Laugh at the reading this, and talk of bringing the Author-before his own Club, to tell the World of the Spaniards lending the French

a Fleet of 40 Men of War.

But let them Laugh at their Pleasure; thus it was, and without this Aflistance, all the Mighty Fence which the Cardinal built cross the Boffin of the Harbour at Rochel, would never have prevented the Relief of the Place; nor as it was, had the English and Dutch joyn'd in Resolutions of Attempting the Relief of the Pince.

But the Cardinal had debauch'd the Duteb into a Resolution of being Passive in this Case; and as once they lent their Fleet to Disable the Rochellers, fo now they agreed to fland Neuter, and neither attempt their Relief, nor jayn any of their

Ships with the English

As to the English, the Embarassments King Charles I. met with at Home, the ill Conduct of the Duke of Buckingham, and

Morle

of the Lord Montague, foon gave the Cardinal Light to fee he had nothing to fear on that fide; and that, could he but get the Spanish Fleet to Rockel, the English would look on, and fee the Town Taken; and fo it happen'd.

For at laft, tho' after 14 Months Treaty, the Spiniards came under Don Fredrick de Toledo; our Fleets came and shewed themselves, and as they have done too often fince, went and faw, and came home

again.

These are some of the best Descriptions I can give out of Modern Stories, of the Naval Power of France, which was so weak, but in the Year 1628, that had the English and Dutch flood Neuter at first, or the Spaniards at last: the Rochellers alone had beaten all the Royal Fleet, and in all Probability been Lords at Sea to this hour.

The Sence the Cardinal had of this Defest, made him resolve upon Measures to prevent the like for the Future; and as Rochel being now fabdited, became a Member of France, he gave the Rochellers all the Encouragement in Sea Affairs as possible, tho'at Land he took care to lay them

low enough.

It was not two Summers after the taking of Rochel, but the Feench appeared with 40 Men of War in the Ocean, of which we are told 25 of them were Commanded by the Rocbellers, and as the War with Spain enfued immediatly after the suppresfion of the Hugonot War, the Spanish Admiral had the Pleasure to see his Advice wanted, as well as the Mortification to fee himself block'd up with his Fleet in the Groyn, by those very French he had help'd

to make so great.

It should have been Noted, That when Frederick de Toledo, the Spanish Admiral, received Orders to put to Sea, and Affift the French in the Siege of Rochelle, he Re-pretented to the Conde d'Olivarez, the Spanish Minister, that 'twas his Opinion, they ought rather to affift the Rockellers. for that if the King took the City, he would be too much at Leifure, both by Sea and Land for the Spaniards to Suppose it would be fafe for them; but Olivered could not bear to hear of Affilting Hereticks.

I must allow here, that if Frederick de Toledo was the better Politician, the Conde de Olivarez was the better Catholick.

But if the last was for securing the Catholick Religion, the first was truest to the Interest of his native Country, and confequently the best Spaniard.

But at the same time, what shall we say of the Difference between the Care the Spemiards took of their Religion, that they would rather run the Risque of all the ill Consequences which might follow, than affife the Heretick Hugonors; and the English and Durch, two Protestant Nations should not only stand still at last, and see their Brethren and the Protestant Religion entirely suppresi'd, but send their Fleets and Men to

ADVICE from the Scandalous CLUB.

Ou R Society affords but little Diver-fion this Week, not because they have nothing to furnish the World with, but so much to say they know not which to

begin with first.

Some People of petulent Fame, have blam'd the Club for exposing Crimes which they call little ones, such as Whoring, Drunkenness, killing Folks, Duelling, and the like, which they call making Sport with our Neighbours Misfortunes.

And now the Society has a Lift of fuch Grimes before them, as they are in Doubt as to exposing them, for Fear of scandali-

zing the whole Nation.

help on their Destruction?

They are not willing to bring in Three Men of the Band, fetting up a Club in Opposition to ours, and practifing there a Crime too big for us to centure, too vile for us to name ---- Our early positive Resolution, not to espouse Party-Quarets, makes us also resolve not to tell the World, whether these Gentlemen of the Band belong to the separate Societies of the Bank and Cloak, the Band and Cassock, or the Band and long Robe; but 'tis enough as to Scandal, that, Gentlemen more, whereof 2 of Quality and 3 in Commission of Peace; have most eminently fulled their own Characters, by endeavouring to deliver the rest from the Hand of Justice, and thereby made Work enough for the Reproaches of those who think them as Guilty as the rest.

The Society receiv'd an Ingenious Letter lately from a Person who is offended at some of our News-writers, giving English Titles of Honour to Foreigners, as my Lord Overtirk, &c. Had not that Gentleman puta listle tormuch Salt into his Letter, it should have been publish'd; and if he pleases to put it into a Stile, &c. is be very well knows how, he shall have Justice done him—— in the mean time we are to tell him, 'tis no new thing for those Gentlemen to give Titles and take away Titles.

As one of them lately told us of the Elector of Albemarle, another of the Earl of Marlborough, another of Prince Jacob in Nubibu; and now my Lord Dutchman, and my Lord Walloon, which is just as proper as my Lord Post-Boy; and those Gentlemen are as far from being honour'd by their calling them so, as their Understanding is to be valued that do it.

A certain Gentleman lately was pleas'd to fend the Society a 'most lamentable Poetical Complaint against the Surgeons, that admit People to Her Majesty's Touch for the Evil; and this Accusation being in Verse, we had the more Regard to it, but that upon due Enquiry, the Society cannot find Reason to think the Fast true.

Now the a great deal of Civility will be shown to all Gentlemen that inform us of Particulars, and in especial Manner to a Poetical Scandal, yet we must defire all such Gentlemen to have a particular Regard to Matter of Fact.

A Dvertischments are taken in by J. Matthews in Pilkington-Court in Listle Britain.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Next Term will be published,

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Speedily will be published,

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will come of it. Part I. In Answer to
the Occasional Letter: Numb. 1. Wherein
the New Associations, etc. are considered.

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